## WASHINGTON

The Federal Appointments for New York.

Mon. John Morrissey and His Democratic Compatriots in Consultation with the President on the Subject.

CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs Instructed to Report Measures for Their Speedy Settlement.

The Southern Relief Bill Still Under Consideration in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

Delegation of New York Democratic Con-gressmen Visit the President.

Iosars. James Brooks, Fernando Wood, John Mor-sey, John Fox and John W. Chanler, composing the W York delegation, had a long interview with the sident to-night. The subject of the talk was geneincluding reconstruction, confiscation and impeach-nt; but related more particularly to federal appointments for the city of New York. In fact it was the m'' for which the delegation yearned and uted. The Congressmen remarked that it was are thing that since the time of the first A. J. (meaning "Old Hickory") every administration except the present had shown a defightful amount of consideration for the claims of representatives of the same positical kidney as the administratives of the same positical kidney as the administratives. tration in the distribution of federal patronage. The New York delegation, they suggested, represented eighty thousand democratic votors who supported the edministration, and yet they had not been consulted in the appointments to the most unimportant offices in the gift of the federal government. The President observed that it was a strange fact, but preserved a very provoking control over his tongue, and refrained from uttering anything calculated to administer balm to the wounded feelings of Congressmen. In the language of one of the delegation, "the President seemed more guarded and cautious than ever," and the Congressmen departed about as when they had entered the Executive presence. Mr. Stowart, who is regarded as outside the nce. Mr. Stewart, who is regarded as outside the tic church, was not with the dole

presents that one of the Congressmen called attention to the fact that two important vacancies—one—for collector and another for assessor of internal revenue—existed, ded parties to fill them such recommendations id be honored. Another member asked if the Presitent would undertake to remove certain officers. To teth inquiries the President simply answered mum. In reply to a doubt expressed by the President as to whether the Senate would confirm any nominee recomted by democratic members, it was proposed that rs. Brooks and Wood and others should effect a sort of compromise by recommending one republican and one democrat, and so secure the confirmation of

Other Visitors to the White House. white House to-night, with his batch of appoint to and rejections, but the urgent domands of the York and Brooklyn politicians on the time of the ident had prevented his getting the President's aton up to ten e'clock or after.

ament citizens of that State, were waiting an eace by appointment also. They profess to be sing a visit of courtesy only, and that their call has

resumen Robinson and Barnes, of Brooklyn, were ting to see the President on the subject of the

There were also several other gentlemen, Governor arkey, of Mississippi, among the number, who were thous to obtain an interview, but were compelled to a way to the homorables of the other and of the

The Recent Movement of Troops Towards the Canadian Frontier. the Hudson River Railroad yesterday en route for Os-rege, N. Y., has created considerable sensation among the Fenians and their sympathicors here. Speculation is rife as to what information could have reached the rement to cause such a commotion among the mil. Rumors were affoat that intelligence had been reed by the government that another formidable Fei mid was about to be made into Canada, and the fact
General Grant had gone to New York on Monday
and its still there, seemed to lend confirmation to lest, and is still there, seemed to lend confirmation to the report. Diligent inquiry into the occasion of this amusual movement of troops, however, robs the story of all its startling features, as the explanations given by the best authority here disclose that the troops going north are a number of recruits from Eart's Island. Now York, on their way to join their several commands stationed in Northern New Tork, together with one or two companies despatched in relieve other companies; which are ordered to rejoin the regiments to which they belong. No intelligence of m unusual character has been received here in reference a unusual character has been received here in reference a meditated Fenian demonstrations on the Canada preer, and General Grant's presence in New York is recounted for by the statement that he is there to meet as associate trustees of the Peabody trust fund for the function of the Southern youth. There was a rumor ere, too, that the Canadian anthorities had demanded gliance on the part of the President in suppressing

Dinime of New York City Against the Govnen McGinnis, Hardy, Coulter and Coman are re endeavoring to induce the government to acknow-dge the claim of New York city for \$800,000 supplied Union Defence Committee for recruiting purposes ing the war. Their chances of success are very dim

Interesting to Naturalized Citizens.

Interesting to Naturalized Citizens.

In the subject of the conduct of naturalized citizens of foreign birth who may return to the country of their salivity on a visit to their friends or on business, we have reason to believe that the President adopts the entiment of Washington, expressed under somewhat imilar circumstances, in September, 1795, when he and, "If the citizens of the United States in foreign puntries commit acts which are repugnant to their laws arages, they certainly expose themselves to punish-mt." So the Fenian Brotherhood had better be on

sheir guard.

Applicants for Office.

The contest for the Brooklyn postmastership is becoming quite lively. Since the rejection of General Roberts, Mr. Matthew McMahon, uncle of General McMahon, Corporation Attorney of your city, has loomed up as a formidable candidate, and, it is said, is likely to be the mext man sent in by the President. His opponents are George W. Benson, Anthony Campbell, Mr. Lincoln, the present Postmaster, and General Roberts, who does not yet throw up the suppose.

The statement in relation to General William R.—
Brewster's principal backer for the position of collector
of the Third district of Brooklyn is incorrect. General
Brewster is strongly endorsed by State Senator Pierson,
Mr. Chittenden, Mayor Booth, Judge Van Cott, Generals
Duryee and Crooke and ex-Sheriff Campbell. It is
generally supposed he will be confirmed.

Colenel George Butler, late of the United States army,
and a nephew of General B. F. Butler, is in this city endesworing to secure his appointment to the office of
Whited States Consul for Panama. It is considered
Sembiful whether he cap secure a nomination to the

leabiful whether he can secure a nomination to the

The Old Fractional Currency.
Letters are being received almost daily by the maurey of the United States. General Spinner, from

different parts of the South, asking whether the short currency, which seems in that section of the county to be the designation for postage and the first issue of the fractional currency, is to be repudiated, and how long a time helders of such funds will have in which to send in the amounts in their hands for redemption. An error is thus shown to have found its way to public credence in a part of the United States; but it is not improper to say that there is not now, nor has there been at any time, an idea of repudiating this currency. Helders should feel no uneasinces whatever regarding the security of any of the small notes in their possession, unless they should be imposed upon by counterfeits. All the various issues of fractional currency will be redeemed when presented, either now or hereafter.

The Yankten Slout delegation had an interview this afternoon with Mr. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior. They were accompanied by Governor A. J. Faulkner, of Dakota Territory, and Messra. Burieigh and Conger and A. C. Young, Interpreter. After they were presented to the Secretary, the head chief, ra-da neap-a-pe, said to the Secretary, through the interpreter, that "he was free from the blood of the white man. He had always been his friend; he had fought for him against the hostile Indians; he had furnished General Sulley with fifty warriors during the late war, who had been faithful, and that he thought some pay should be given them for that service. When the white onen came to fight the Indians they could not do much. They carried their dives with thom, and drank too much liquor." different parts of the South, asking whether the short

given them for toat service. When the wante men cameric fight the Indians they could not do much. They carried their vives with them, and drank too much liquor." The Secretary said in reply that "he was glad to see them and to hear that they had been friendly, and wished them to remain so. If wrongs were done to them by the white men they should report them to him through their agents, and he would have it attended tothrough their agents, and he would have it attended tonot to retalize, as that would bring trouble, and the
white man was the strongest. He had heard from Governor Faulkner and their agents of their good conduct,
and he would try to have them rewarded for it. He had
no money to give them now, but he would ask Congress
to appropriate money to pay them. The President desired
that there should be peace between the whites and the
Indians, and that the Indians should be at peace among
themselves. He hoped that they would plow and plant
their lands and live peaceably and happy." Governor their lands and live peaceably and happy." Governor Faulkner and Delegaie Burieigh then pointed out Frank Delano, who had been General Şully's guide, and two who had travelled two hundred and sixty miles to a

presents, as they really are. It is believed some suitable rewards will be given for these services.

Special Commissioner L. V. Bogy yesterday completed a treaty with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi bands of Minnesota, of which Hole-in-the-Day is principal chief. By this treaty the Chippewas agree to cede to the United States a portion of their present lands in Minnesota, and receive in exchange an equal portion of land in another part of the State. The object of making the exchange is that the Indians may have better farmthe exchange is that the Indians may have better farming lands, they having expressed a desire to devote

postile tribe and found how many captives they had, and brought back word to them, and they were ransomed. The Secretary thanked them warmly for this evidence of good will, and said they should be suit-

ably rowarded. Longfoot then presented a pipe and a war shirt to the Secretary. These presents were orna

mented, with much mgenuity, with porcupine quils, besds, &c., and are regarded among them as valuable presents, as they really are. It is believed some suita-

The Colorado Contested Election Case.

The time of the House was consumed to-day in discussing the contested election case of the claimants from the Territory of Colorado, Mesars. Hunt and Chilcost, the latter gentleman being allowed to take the seat during the further investigation of the Election Com-mittee, in spite of the reports of both the majority and minority of the committee. Chilcott, the lucky delegate, is a straight our republican, while his opponent is known as a Johnson man. The debate was general and exciting, and the question was decided by nearly a party

The Proposed Congressional Relief for the Starving People of the South.

The attempt to get the consent of the House again to-day to adopt the joint resolution for the relief of the poor of the South failed, and, though the matter has many warm friends, it is doubtful whether it will be able to overcome the strong opposition arising from a desire for national retrenchment and the manifest bitter hostility by ultra radicals to granting any aid to the

rebels.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.
The presiding officers of the House and Senale to-day signed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which was afterwards presented to the President.

Assistant Commissioner of the Treedmen's Bureau for Virginia.

Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, to-day issued an order directing that in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Brevet Major General J. M. Schodeld, United States army, on account of his increased official duties as district commander, and at his own request, has been relieved from the duties of Assissiant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia. Brevet Brigalier General O. Brown, Colonel Twenty-fourth vet Brigadier General O. Brown, Colonel Twenty-fourth United States colored troops, has been appointed to suc-

Selmares of Smnggled Goods.

The records of the Treasury Department abow that
during the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, the officers of cus a little simplar that the Treasury authorities do not take some peasures to reform this branch of the Custome

district of thio; Anthony Reckless, Second district of New Jersef
Postmassirs—A. Bencine, Salisbury, N. C.; Charles A. Frazer, Carlotte, N. C.; J. Richardson, Albany, Ga.; Asahel R. fmith, Rome, Ga.; Samuel Williord, Athens, Ga.; Willi C. Goodwin, Americus, Ga.; Frederick Borhuler, Cear Fails, Iowa; Borace Barrow, Waterloo, Iowa; W. Faylor, Winchester, Va.; Dillard M. Yoging, Marretts, 6.; Benry J. Webb, Montrose, Pa.; Edward J. Sulliva; Harrisonburg, Va.; Henry Massie, Charlottesville Va.; Robert Campbell, Lexington, Va.; Jaz. M. Allen, Frenville, S. C.; F. E. Verdier, Beaufort, C.; Josep S. Simmons, Greensboro, Ala; J. J. Fitman, Huntavill Ala; Jane Yarrington, Eufals, Ala; Jacobert Campbell, Lexington, Willedgeville, Ga.; A. T. Maupin, Staunton, Va.
Collecte of Internal Revenue—George W. Harrison, Fourth direct of Maryland. As.; A. T. Maupin, Staunton, Va.
Gollecte of Internal Revenue—George W. Harrison,
Fourth dariet of Maryland.
Consul-Alexander Jourdon, of Ponnsylvania, at San

Arizona.
United lates District Attorney—Samuel H. Torrey, for the duriet of Louisiana.
Registerof the Land Office—Sylvanus Y. Nye, at

for the duriet of Louisiana.
Registes of the Land Office—Sylvanus Y. Nye, at Stockton, al.
Recond saistant Engineer—Third Assistant Engineer Robert A fulligan.
The follwing nominations were rejected:—
Postmacrs—Adolp hus E. Jones, Cincinnati; Richard Beaham, nn Arbor, Mich. The latter was erroneously stated yearday as confirmed.
Surveye General—William B. Thornbury, for Nevada, Assesson of Internal Revenue—Joseph G. Boody, Sixth district of Internal Revenue—Noah D. Taylor, Fifth district of Rew Jersey.
Surveye of Customs—Thomas W. Stevens, Albany, N. Y.; Jo B. Murphy, St. Louis, Mo.
Publica of United States Laws in the

on of United States Laws in the South. the Clerk the House of Representatives under the seventh sion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved arch 2, for the publication of the laws and

New Nation, at Richmond, and State Journol, at Amedria.

Nonre Cours.—The Raleigh Standard and Hender. Nonre Course—Inc research Profession and the Augusta
GrondiaThe Savannah Republican and the Augusta Loyal Garian.
ALABAM-The Mobile Nationalist and the Huntaville

Adocade.

AREANS The Fort Smith New Erg.

TREAS—10 Austin Intelligencer.

Papers the other Southern States are yet to be designated.

ORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Section.

SENATE.

ously signed by women of Ohio for the extension of the right of suffrage without regard to sex or color.

COURT DRESS OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS. Foreign Relations, reported the following joint resolu

Resolved, That all persons in the diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously prescribed by Congress.

Mr. Scanse explained that there was a habit among our ministers abroad of wearing court costumes on certain occasions. The committee on Foreign Relations thought fit to prohibit this.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Yares (rep.) of 10, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the bill for the admission of Colorado.

FUNCTIONS OF A PORTION OF LONG ISLAND, IN DOSTON

FURCHASE OF A PORTION OF LONG ISLAND, IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of War to take possession of and pay for a portion of Long Island, Boston harbor, for the erection of a fort. The sum of \$5,000 is to be paid for the property. The bill was passed.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WARREQUEES IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., called up a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the government warehouses on Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, to the highest bidder, after sixty days notice. Passed.

SALE OF ISHAN TRUST ROND.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansus, called up the joint resolution for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Choclaw and Cherokee Indians. Mr. Pomeroy offered an amendment that no stocks shall be sold for less than their par value.

Chociaw and Cherokee Indians. Mr. Pomercy offered an amendment that no stocks shell be sold for less than their par value.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Comert, (rep.) of Oregon, offered an amendment that the amount of money raised by the sale of these stocks be reinvested in United States stocks. Adopted.

After a lengthy debate on the subject, which was participated in by Messra Doolittle, Henderson, Corbett, Sherman, Pomercy, Morton and Morrill of Maine,
Mr. Doolittle, (rep.) of Wis., offered as a substitute for the proposition before the Senate a resolution appropriating \$250,000 to pay the claims of the Chociaw and Chickman Indians, provided that in the future adjustment of the claims of the Chociawa the sald amount shall be charged against the said Indians; and provided further that none of this money shall be paid on such claims unless the Secretary of the Inferior shall have first examined and approved the same.

Mr. Synwagar, (rep.) of Nevada, offered an amendment as a provise that the said amount of \$250,000 shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of said Indians.

Mr. Doolittle said the claims amounted to a total of \$1,800,000.

APPROPRIATION TO CARRY ELONG.

APPROPRIATION TO CARRY INTO REPORT THE RECONSTRUCTION

Pending discussion on this subject Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mase, called up the bill appropriating not to exceed \$500,000 to defray the expenses of carrying the Reconstruction bills into effect, which was passed.

The EXDAN BRI, RESUMED.

The discussion on the Indian bill was then resumed, and continued until forty-live minutes after two P. M., when on motion of Mr. Freenant the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867. THE PRIMAR PRIMORERS IN CANADA. The reading of the journal of yesterday baving bee

Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., offered a reso

Mr. Saawa, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the facts connected with the imprisonment for life in Canada of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Anderson, Ind., and asstor of the Catholic church at that place, and what mema, if any, should be taken for his release. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire why the claims of American citizens against the British government, commencing with those reported by the President, January 18, 1859, and including all that have arisen since that date have not been pud, and to report what in the judgment of the Committee, ought to be done to secure a speedy settlement of all said claims. The resolution was adopted.

MR. BELIER, FROM NEW HANTSHIRE.

Jacob Benton, member elect from New Hampshire, presented himself, had the oath administered the him by the Speaker and took his seat.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution respecting sales of public lands and pre-emption and homestead claims between the cities of San Jose and San Francisco, California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN saked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN saked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for forfeiture to the United States of tands granted to the several States of the South in 1856 to said in the construction of sandry railroads, which grants have expired by limitation.

Mr. Element, (feen.) of Ill., offered a reacolution was not received.

Mr. Bakes, (rep.) of Ill., offered a reacolution was not received.

Mr. Bares, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution reciting that in view of the greater liberty and larger recognition of manbood which had followed the suppression of the free recognition of manbood which had followed the suppression of the rebellion, it was eminently fitting that the grownment about the property of the rebellion, it was eminently fitting that the grownment about the people of the country, and insurently the Committee on Rules to Inquire into the expediency of committee on Rules to Inquire into the expediency of committee on labor, which was adopted.

\*\*RECONTROL OF THE FREE OF CLERKS, ATTORNEYS, NEC., OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to amend the act of February 25, lead, to regulate fees and costs of clerks, marshale and autorneys of the United States Circuit and District Courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

INFORMATION OF WURES OF ART.

diciary Committee.

Mr. Allmon, (rep.) of lows, introduced a joint resolution enacting that any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States government or to any State or city government shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, which was passed.

ACCOUNTS OF CENTAIN OUTCOMES OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN. (rep.) of Jill. INTRODUCED a joint resolution.

named PRATING FOR ADMINUOUS AS A STATE.

Mr. Hoover, of Utah, presented a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of the contemplated State of Desert for the admission of the State into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

was referred to the Committee on Territories.

\*\*\*PITTION FOR EXTENSION OF A PAINT.\*\*

Mr. HALENY, (rep.) of N. J., presented a memorial of the representatives of Thomas W. Harvey, deceased, for extension of his patent for manufacturing wood screws, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Scovield, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Elections, called up for action the report of the committee on the contested election case from Colorado Territory, which concludes with a resolution referring the papers and evidence of Messra. Hunt and Chilcott to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report which, if either, of the chiman is entitled to the scat. The minority—Wessra. Kerr. Nicholson and Poland—report a resolution that Mr. Hunt is prima facial entitled to the scat.

the seat.

Mr. Coon, (rep.) of Ill., for himself and Mr. Upcon, offered a substitute for the minority resolution declaring that Mr. Chilcott is prime facic entitled to the seat, and Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Iowa, offered an amendment to the majority resolution directing that, pending the decision of the question, Mr. Chilcott be sworn in as the sitting delegate.

of the question, Mr. Chilcott be sworn in as the sitting delegate.

The question was discussed for an bour. The House as half-past two seconded the previous question, and proceeded to yote on the resolutions and amendments. The question was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson to the resolution reported by the majority of the committee giving the seat temporarily to Mr. Chilcott. The amendment was agreed to; year, 90; nava, 36.

Mr. Cook withdrew his amendment. The amendment offered by the minority was rejected.

The resolution of the majority, as amended, was then adopted without division.

Mr. Chilcott then presented himself, had the oath administered to him by the Speaker, and took his seat as delegate from Colorado.

CRANCE OF NAME.

te from Colorado.

CHANGE OF NAME.

BUCKLAND, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resoto change the name of Morris Judkirvioz. of the
t of Columbia, to that of Morris Judd, which was

Mr. VAR Houx, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a job secolution authorizing the Secretary of War to pay solidiers who are entitled to artificial limbs sums equivalent to the contract price thereof, at their option, which was peaced.

Mr. Rannatt, (dem.) of Pa., called for the year and says on the motion to adjourn, stating that it was a test

pays on the motion to adjourn, stating that it was a test question.

The vote was taken by yeas and mays, and resulted yeas 58, mays 58. The Sukanna voted "may," and the Bouse therefore refused to adjourn.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Bingham's motion to go into the Committee of the Whole, and resulted yeas 64, mays 52. So the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blaine in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Senate Joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to relieve destitution in the South.

Mr. Binchan appealed to Mr. Miller to withdraw his amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Banks, in order that he (Mr. Bingham) might move to amend the original joint resolution by inserting a prevision directing the Secretary of War to apply unexpended appropriations made for the Proceeding.

Mr. Minlan withdraw his amendment, but the chairman decided that Mr. Bingham's amendment was not now in order.

second was as to the agency through which is was pro-posed that this charity should be administered. He looked in vais through the provisions of the constitution for any express or implied authority to god this bill. Referring to what he called the uncerting situates of Mr. Butler some days since to the strict constitutionals of the constitution, he seekered that he gloried in the sharmfur of a mars. Here, assembly making, driet

constructionist. If there were not this question of constitutional power in the way there was no member of the House who would more cheerfully vote for this bill than himself, even if it appropriated five times the amount. Besides, it was not clear to his mud that the people of the South would accept this charity, and he was not in favor of paicing Congress in the ridiculous position of bolding a whip of ecorpiens in one hand and the Good Samaritan's cruse of oil in the other. If he were a Southern man, under the circumstances is which that people were now placed by Congress, he would perish by slow starvation rather than touch one cont of this Congressional bounty. What that people wanted was not bread, but charity. Let them have all their rights as citizens and they would take care of themselves, and neither roceive nor solicit aims.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., presented six reasons why he should vote against the joint resolution. These were:—First, there was no power under the constitution to appropriate public money for charitable purposes; should, neither the Southern States nor people have applied to Congress or the government for such aid; third, the arguments advanced here in favor of the appropriation by those who have participated in the passing of measures destructive of the political rights of the Southern States place the gift proposed on grounds insulting and derogatory; fourth, because the money will be disbursed through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose against the white people of the Southern States place the gift proposed on grounds insulting and derogatory; fourth, because the money will be disbursed through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose against the white people of the Southern elong, but are disqualified by prejudice against the white people of the Southern elong the Southern clone, but are disqualified by prejudice against the white people of the Southern elong the Southern clone, but are disqualified by prejudice and the proposition; sixth, because the Freedmen's Bure

order that he might move in the House to close the late.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Minn., suggested a provise that the total amount to be expended for food should not exceed one million deliars, unless it became apparent to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau that further expenditures were absolutely necessary to save the women and children from death by starvation.

The committee rose, and then Mr. Minnas, (rep.) of Pa., moved that the House adjourn.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 56, nays 51. The House thereupon, at a quarter past four, adjourned.

CANADA.

Movements of Government Troops—The United States Council at Toronto Demands the Release of the Alloged Fenian Spy. &c. BUFFALO, March 20, 1867.

tery, two companies of the Sixteenth and the Canadian Rifles to proceed to Fort Eric. One regiment of volun-teers is to be sent to Suspension Bridge.

Mr. D. Thurston, United States Consul in Toronto, has

demanded that the prisoner Kennedy, arrested as being a Fenian spy at Suspension Bridge, be released, on the ground that Kennedy yielded Canada for the purpose of luducing Judge Wilson and other leading citizens to sign a petition to the Governor for the release of his sor, Owen Kennedy, one of the condemned prisoners.

## THE FENIANS IN NEW YORK.

riagnation has evidently overtaken the Fenian mevement. The great rebellion in Ireland is belleved to be
sti an end, and much bitterness of expression is indulged in at the paltry and abortive effort made to rescue
the freedom of the old sod. A crowd might be observed
yesterday in front of the central office, absorbed in the
discussion of the Fenian flasco. Some held that the
news was false, and others contouded that, even if true,
it was but a preliminary movement is which the order of
retreat was to be religiously observed. But many held the
opinion that the "men in the gap" got tired of the position, and were only too anxious to find an opportunity
of recruiting their exhausted suatomy by vigorous exercises in pedestrianism among the mountainous distriots.

The prevailing impression throughout the city is that

The prevailing impression throughout the city is that the entire movement has been a most disgraceful fail-

held at the corner of Eleventh street and First avenue, chiefly for the object of promoting a spirit of union between the members of the defunct Stephens party and themselves.

Mr. O'FLYNN occupied the chair and made a very stirring harangue to the antience. Mr. Gibboos, of Philadelphia, spoke at considerable length, and in such a strain of earnesiness as to cause a revolution of sentiment among those who came to scoft, but remained to pray for earolmont.

The extra session of the Senate met in the ferencon of yesteriasy. The subject of admatting with the Stephens party came up for discussion but was finally tabled. Colonel Roberts appeared before the Senate at two o'clock, hearing a communication from General Gleeson, beseeching a union of the two parties. No action will be taken on the document till to-day.

There is little prospect of any affiliation between the two sections of the Brotherhood. The Stephens men, however, it is generally thought will very soon wheel into line under the leadership of Roberts.

A meeting under the anaptices of the "Cabir O'Doberty Circle," was held last evening at the hall No. 350 Fulton street. There was guite a numerous attendance of those in sympathy with the cause, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Hr. John Kerr, the "Gente' of the Circle, occupied the chair, and at about eight o'clock called the meeting to order, at the same time making after remarks in reference to the movement, which elicited applause from his audience.

Mr. A. E. Correcto, of New York, was then introduced, and spoke at considerable longth. In the course of his remarks he told those present not to think that the movement in Ireland was a fasco if they did not hear of great Fenian victories. He appealed to them to render whatever assistance they could to the men who were fighting; and although there had been certain persons appropriating funds to their own use, they (the meeting responded in a somewhat substantial manner by sundry contributions of money. Several new members joined the Circle, after w

Condition of the Wounded.

The policemen who were wounded in the riot on St.
Patrick's Day were generally more comfortable last evening. The more severely injured are not yet entirely out of danger, but it is believed that none of the wounds will result fatally. Captain Helme was about yesterday, but has not fully recovered from the effects of the assaults to which he was subjected during the riot.

Another of the parties mid to have been engaged in the attack upon the police was arrested last night in Brooklya. This person is said to correspond with the description of the man who is alleged to have first amounted the driver of the truck.

Mr. George Burges, the driver of the truck, who became involved in the riot with the Brooklyn Ribernian societies on St. Patrick's Day in Grand street, called yesterday upon Captain Reime, of the finiteenth precinct, and made a detailed statement of the roit. The document contains some facts which it would, be deemed indiscreet to publish until the police force have properly worked up the safair. It will more than probably be given to the public to-morrow, but it is understood that the statement does not vary materially from what appeared is the Hangle of Tuesday morning.

day morning.

The parties engaged in the rici are now so well known that it will be almost impossible for them to escape. Great exertions will no doubt be made by the nolice to estate the presentation.

THE EAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Colorado at San Francisco.

Very Late News from China and Japan.

A JAPANESE COMMISSION TO WASHINGTON

Death of the Spiritual Emperor, and Policy of the New Tycoon.

Fatal Explosion in the Harbor of Hong Kong and Disastrons Fire at Foc-Chow.

dec.

JAPAN: SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

San Francisco, March 20, 1887. mship Colorado arrived at this port this morn

ng on her return—the first round trip ever made by a teamship—from China and Japan. The Colorado brings dates from Hong Kong to February 17, and Yokohama, Japan, February 27. She experienced very heavy weather part of the voyage. The Colorado landed one hundred and seventy-one passengers

and a full freight. The general log report of the Colorado forwarded t the press says:—The Colorado experienced pleasant weather during the entire voyage from Yokohama, ex-cept three days westerly winds in the middle passage. The run to Yokohama was made without once stopping the engines in twenty-one days and twenty-three hours;

ours, the quickest on record.

She left Hong Kong February 17, on return pa up against northeast monsoon; exceedingly rough. Left Yokohama on the 27th of Fobruary, with the New York and European mails; the first part of the passage had heavy weather; on the 8th of March encountered a hur-ricane which continued twenty-four hours. The re-

mainder of the voyage has been pleasant.

After her outward run from San Francisco the Colo after her outward run from san Francisco the Colorado was received with great rejoicing at Yokohama. The French frigate La Guerriere fired a satute, and her band played the Star Spangled Banner and the national airs of France. The Colorado was visited by an immense

At Hong Kong the flagship Hartford fired a salute and manned the rigging. In response to an invitation of the captain of the Colorado, her decks were thronged with guests, headed by Sir Richard Greaves McDonald, the Governor of Hong Kong, and an excursion was made around the island. The Japanese Times speaks highly of the Colorado, and hopes the enterprise will prove a success. The Japanese Herald speculates on the consequences of the establishment of this American and Asiatic line and predicts great results.

ine, and predicts great results.

The following are the names of the Japanese Commisioners to Washington, who have arrived in this city on

First Commissioner—Ononotomogaro.
Second Commissioner—Matsumoto Yudayre.
Secretary, Fukesawa Ukitochy; Interpreters, Tauda
Senya and Sekey Shippatchi; Faymaster, Yinno Shinaoso; First Lieutenant of the Japanese Navy, Owasanara
Kinoo: Second Lauttenant, Iwata Xasakee, with two servants, making a total of eight officers and two servants.

The Imperial Rule and Trade Affairs Via San Francisco, March 20, 1867.

The Mikado or Spiritual Emperor of Japan died a stake on the 26th of January, of smallpox.

Hie son, who is sixteen year of age, succeeds him.
Statisticalli, the new Tycood, is still at Osaca.

The specing of the diplomatic representatives, to take place at Osaca, has been postponed on account of the Mikado's death, but the diplomatic corps will ussemble in fifty days.

General Van Valkenburg will attend, and the United

States war vessels Wyoming and Shenandoab, the latter expected here March 16, will be off the point of meet-

Hostilities with Chosin are still suspended, but will be renewed with energy after the period of official mourning terminates at court.

The Japanese Commissioners at Washington are authorized to settle and arrange the general provisions of a gunboat contract.
The silk shipments for the year, to date, for

The tea shipments to the United States for the year, to

The tea shipments for the year, to date, for England, come to 210,000 pounds.

Stocks full; imports dulf.

General Hea (?), late Minister of Japan, had gone to Atroze when the Colorado salled, to see about the non-fuifilment of a steamer contract. One steamer had been delivered and the money paid for it; but the Japanese were not satisfied with the bargain.

A grand demonstration is to take place at Osaka. The new Tycoon has invited all the men-ef-war's men to

able to foreigners.

The court of Japan was in mourning on account of the death of the Mikado. Law and custom prescribe on such occasions a long period of national mourning, which implies cessation of trade, business and amuse-

plicity in the wretched Choisin feed; that he had no ability or force of character and was ready to lend his influence in any quarter from which he might derive immediate benefit.

The usual period of mourning is fifty days, at the end of which the coremonies attending the appointment of a The usual period of mourning is fifty days, at the end of which the ceremonies attending the appointment of a successor will take place, which will occupy thirty days more. In the meantime no government or other business in the country requiring reference to the court of the Mikado can be transacted.

The visits of the foreign representatives to Omaka will have to be postponed until after the termination of the

mourning.

As event of much interest was the departure on Pebruary 16, by the French mail steamer, of the Tycoon's brother for Europe. He is a young man of energy and intelligence, and has a great passion for foreign travel. The Tycoon selected him to represent Japan at the Paris

Legation to Osaka to inform the Tycoon that unless he really "means business" he can expect no visit from the British Minister.

CHINA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Crew of the Ship General Sherman-Pleasing Progress of the American Diplo-macy and Universality of the American Fing.-Movements of the United States Squadron.

Squadron.

Via Say Prancisco, March 20, 1867. }

The United States steamer Wachusett arrived bore from Mosia on the 6th instant,

Captain Schufeldt, her commander, states that all the crew of the ship General Sherman had been murdered by the pirates. Captain Schufeldt forwarded a despatch on the subject to the Governor of Koben, but he received no answer from that officer or the authorities.

Ashaelot are at Hong Kong.

The Shenandoeb is under orders for Yokohama, Japan, and will sail for that port immediately to relieve the

Nyoming.
The Ashrefot is expected here.
United States Kinister Asses Burlingame is in high here as the Coarl of Pekin, his conciliatory course of lighthing being generally approved in high quarters.
Magina Russell & Co., agents of the Shanghee Steam flavigation Company, have purchased the steamers Ecopama, Kiang, Foting and Tawah. They have also terment with the Boke Kens and Canten Steam Hayla.

gation Company that the latter shall withdraw from the

trade competition, thus leaving none but the American flag floating in these waters.

The Chinese government resists all attempts to build a railress through Mongolia.

The French are about to construct a short railread

from Shanghae to Leichow.

The English are jealous of the growth of the French

nterests in the East.

The Russian fleet will soon leave the Chinese waters, it

is said, bound for the Mediterranean.

The French fleet will resume operations in the Corea in

the spring. Consul General Seward returns to the United States on the Colorado. Much regret is expressed here at his de-

Fatal Explosion in the Harbor of Hong
Kong-Disastrous Fire at Foo Chow.
San Francisco, March 20, 1867.
The Colorado brings the following additional news

A terrible explosion occurred in the harbor of Hong

Kong on the 17th of January. An old hulk called the Sulpice, used for the storage of powder, blew up, and, together with the Bremen schooner Themis, was totally destroyed. Thirty or forty lives were lest. Many persons who were in boats in the neighborhood were killed.

Two hundred thousand pounds of powder were on board the hulk. The town of Hong Kong was shaken by the

explosion as if by an earthquake.

Four English sunboats moored in the vicinity barely escaped destruction. In the village of Yapuatee one hundred and thirty houses were unroofed and the most

of them shaken to pieces. The steamer Cora was wrecked on her voyage from Hong Kong, and is a total loss. Her passengers and

The United States steamer Wachusett left for the Corea on the 21st of January to inquire into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American scheoner

The English, French and American Ministers have agreed to go to the Corea in the spring, accompanied by their respective fleets, and insist upon the execution

The naval force at Hang Kow had been increased by the arrival of several French and English gunboats.

All fears that the rebels would capture the town had subsided. At last accounts they were engaged in sack-ing the town of Tiemero, and had burned Kinkhow, twenty miles from Hang Kow.

An extensive fire in the river suburbs of Foo Chow

had destroyed the houses half a mile inland. It was reported that a Mandarin and a number of the Chinese had lost their lives by the disaster.

A proposition to coin silver in a shape similar to the cash used by the Chinese was favorably entertained.

Murine Intelligence.
YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 26, 1867.
The following are among the vessels now in this port—
United States steamer Wyoming, French steamers La
Guerriere, La Place and Kien Chan; the English steamers Scylia, Basilisk, Argus and Foam; the Dutch man-of-war Watergens, and the merchant ship Lord Collingwood, for

The Markets.

Yokonama, Japan, Feb. 26, }

Vin Say Francisco, March 20, 1867.

All kinds of cotton goods are dull. Exchange on London, six months sight, &s. 4/46; credits, six months, 4s. 5/40. Now transactions—Exceptions, 319 a 322.

Freights to London, £3; to Now York, £2 10s., sail, and \$45 by steamer. Teas, finest, 31c. a 41c.; medium, 21c. a 22c.

Business is very dull, and among the causes calculated to prelong the depression is the death of the Michado.

To-day being the Chinese New Year, there is no business doing.

All kinds of goods for export are firm at last menth's prices. American drills are nominal.

Exchange on London, six months, bank, 72d.; Parie credits, four months, 70f.

Malacca opium 635 a 500; new opium, 432 a 434.

Freights to Iondon, on tea, £1 10a, per ton.

The steamehip Colorado takes out 272 chests of tea, the net value of which is 700,550 tasks.

The American house of Russell & Co. have obtained control of the steam navigation of the Yangtzee river, and Hurd & Co., another American for the Control river.

The American firm of Dent & Co. have recovered from their embarrassments, and resumed their former position in the commercial world.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

Good News and an Advance of the Imperial

Glood News and an Advance of the Imperial Intercets.

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 7.]

Letters from Saigon of the 16th of January have been received in Faria.

The military commission sent by the French government to Japan had arrived a few days before from Marseilles, and had continued their route to Yokohama, accompanied by a great Japanese dignitary, who had come to meet them by order of the Tycoon.

The face of the Dragon had been splendidly celebrated in the colony by the Chinese population, who are wealthy and numerous in Cochin-China.

The success of the French troops at Houdon had assured the tranquility of Cambodia. The celebrated chief, Pos.kom-ba, had completely disappeared.

Several large Chinese manufacturem established at Cholen, near Saigon, were preparing to leave for Parie to see the Exhibition.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Competitive Drill. Right and Left Wings,
Forty-seventh Regiment.

Quite a fashionable and appreciative audience assembled at the armory of the Forty-seventh regiment, corner of Fourth and North Second aircets, Brooklyn, E. D. last evenine, to witness a competitive drill between the right's and left wings of this superior regiment, commands of the Command the halls and stan way leading to the place of the friendly contest for superiority in military tactics were crowded by an eager and anxious throng. The form, who of the parade was made by Adjutant G. vry. and comprised eight companies of eighteen files. Front—a total of some 320 muskets, exclusive of the retimental efficers and band. Immedicionave of the sectionary of dress parade the drill of the step attention of the source of the sectionary of dress parade the drill of the source of the step attention of the source of the step attention of the source of the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas front, in order to fa the first to enter the areas for a train of of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn, I

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The bill calling a convention to frame a new State constitution passes the Maryland Sonate to-day by a two-third vers.

The Senate this afternoon ordered the resolution remains the amondment to the constitution of States to a third resding by a vote of 37 to 6, as House of Representatives had taken similar weak the Francisch of the Senate officielly a weak the Francisch of the Senate officielly a weak the Legislature of Massachusetts had remained the Legislature of the Senate of the United States of th